

# ROOSEVELT PARTY CAUSES NO WORRY

Leaders Profess to Be Unconcerned About Anything He May Do.

## HILLES FOR CHAIRMANSHIP

Taft's Secretary Is Slated to Head Republican National Committee.

Chicago, June 23.—Charles D. Hilles, secretary to President Taft, probably will be chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee when it meets to-morrow morning. No definite announcement of his selection was obtainable to-day, but it was known that he had been informed by President Taft and was generally acceptable to others connected with his campaign.

Congressman William B. McKinley, of Illinois, who has managed the President's campaign, and was mentioned for the chairmanship, refused to have his name considered.

"As chairman of the congressional committee," he said, "I shall be kept busy during the ensuing months."

Other committee officials will be filled and several committees appointed at the meeting. The names have been suggested for the offices other than chairman, except that of sergeant-at-arms. William F. Stone, of Maryland, is generally believed, will be re-appointed.

Headquarters Deserted. The majority of the political headquarters were deserted to-day. La Follette and Cummins supporters left soon after the convention closed. The Taft headquarters were filled with boxes, trunks and suit cases, preparatory to leaving. Mr. McKinley left for Washington late this afternoon. He was in an optimistic mood. When the nomination of Roosevelt was mentioned he smiled broadly and said:

"A man will do some peculiar things when he is defeated. The queer meeting held last night did not interest me. I retired shortly after the convention adjourned, and was fast asleep in two minutes. Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman will be elected by a good majority."

William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the New York Republican State Central Committee, issued the following statement:

"There should be in the mind of no one the slightest misunderstanding regarding the meaning of the Chicago convention. The Republican party has demonstrated that it has the tenacity to resist what seems to be popular, but which in reality is a temporary aberration of mind caused through the physical excitement of the nervous system of the individual."

A political party must be fixed in fundamental principles. Its candidates must believe in and follow them. If elected to office, to those principles. A political party which does not do that is no party at all; has no consistency, no character and must become the prey of the loudest promoter of the party's followers. It is in the convention with perfect ingenuitously that they believe a political party exists for no other purpose than to seize upon any idea which may be converted into votes, headless of such idea might be a vain idea for the party. No victory is real which is won at the expense of the abandonment of those principles of the government, which, however odd they be, must be everlastingly alive. To deny this is to deny that the foundation of our structure has become important, because it is invisible."

Breaking Sleep Records. Hundreds of delegates hurried out of Chicago on the earliest trains. Others, who had attempted to get along on two hours sleep a night in order that they might miss nothing, tried to break all former records for sleeping.

Janitors were busy throughout the day cleaning up the hotels. At the Congress more than \$2,000 was realized from old newspapers and campaign literature that littered the rooms and halls.

A special train took several scores of newspaper men to Baltimore early in the day. The Oklahoma delegates abandoned their plans to run a special train there.

## Many Congratulations.

Washington, June 23.—President Taft went to church this morning and spent the remainder of the day reading and replying to the deluge of messages received at the White House congratulating him on his nomination.

They came from everywhere, from political leaders great and small, plain citizens, and folk in most all walks of life who had kind things to say.

On July 2, the home circle at the White House will be broken, and the President will take his family to Beverly. After resting there a few days the President will return to Washington on July 8, when with the political advisers he will begin to map out his campaign. There seems little doubt but that he will make an active speaking trip.

Among the telegrams which most pleased Mr. Taft was one from the citizens of Augusta, Ga., where he spent a winter vacation one season before he was inaugurated President. A tinctor, Tenn., admirer telegraphed the following:

"Having lassoed the bull moose and made him domestic so that he will browse on the lawn, your friends are justified in believing that you have ropes enough left to hobble the Baltimore donkey whether he reacts or not."

## Utica Will Celebrate.

Utica, N. Y., June 23.—Utica will celebrate Vice-President Sherman's re-nomination to-morrow. Mr. Sherman sent the following telegram to President Taft:

"My very sincere congratulations. With the passing of the storm will come a clear atmosphere, and we may expect, with a calm judgment, a just verdict. The Vice-President received this reply:

"Your kind telegram received. We'll pull together again, and with the same result, I hope. It will be a pleasure to work with you. One great victory has been won. We must work hard for another."

## "Berry's for Clothes"



We look out for the conservative man.

For him who wants correct fashions in dignified form, suits of fine blue serge and quiet colors, look for grays at prices from \$23 to \$35. Full and half silk lined.

Neckwear in rich subdued tones, plain or black socks.

Everything right.

For young men, who favor a livelier dress, we go the speed limit.

C. H. Berry & Co.

# OPEN SESSIONS ARE SUGGESTED

Committee Will Act on Point After Temporary Chairmanship Is Decided.

Baltimore, Md., June 23.—Open sessions of the Democratic National Committee during the consideration of the contests have been suggested to its officials by some of the contestants. The committee will act upon that point at the beginning of the hearings to-morrow, after it disposes of the perplexing problem of temporary chairmanship.

The Illinois fight between the Hearst-Harrison alliance and the Sullivan forces promises to be the liveliest. Representatives Rainey and Sabbath, who are aligned with the former, have demanded consideration of their troubles by the full committee. Hitherto it has been a rule of the Democratic committee to refer contests to subcommittees. That was the plan suggested this year. The Illinois representatives, however, have argued that the control of thirty-two delegates is too important to be considered alone by a subcommittee.

Mayor Carter Harrison will arrive in the morning from New York, where he went with a delegation from Illinois. He will lead the fight to-morrow on behalf of his faction, while Roger Sullivan will conduct a defense against this assault.

Compromise of the contests from Porto Rico, the Philippines and Alaska was suggested to-day, but this did not get a quick response.

# MURPHY IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR NAMING PARKER

(Continued From First Page.)

servatives are to control, Governor Wilson is for the man who militantly favors the progressive policies of the country."

The Parker forces charged to-day that reports that Senator Stone, of Missouri, had told his friends that they must not antagonize Mr. Bryan while urging the candidacy of Speaker Champ Clark, were set aloft to undermine the strength of Judge Parker.

"I have never talked with any one about such a thing," said Senator Stone, who has advised no one to align himself with Mr. Bryan.

At the Clark headquarters to-night the leaders were making efforts to ascertain how the delegations instructed for Speaker Clark would vote on the question of temporary chairman. The Clark leaders do not deny that they hope to see Judge Parker elected temporary chairman, and they expect the New York delegation and its friends to join them in bringing about the nomination of Mr. Clark for President.

It was authoritatively stated that while the Clark leaders expected to win the doubt that all the delegates pledged to the speaker would carry out their instructions on the presidential nomination they were not certain how the delegation would vote on collateral issues. A Clark manager said to-night that until a further word had been reached it would be impossible to obtain a correct line on what those delegations with strong progressive tendencies would do in regard to voting on the temporary chairmanship.

Not Bound by Unit Rule. The Tennessee delegation is not bound by the unit rule, and its delegates favor various candidates. It was learned to-night that an effort would be made in caucus to have National Committeeman Mountcastle vote against the naming of Judge Parker.

National Committeeman Wade, of Iowa, was unable to say to-night how the Iowa delegation would vote on the temporary chairmanship. The Iowa delegation is instructed for Clark, but this is binding only as to the candidate.

Senator-Elect Vandamm, of Mississippi, expressed the opinion that peace would come out of the situation, and that Mr. Bryan was too reasonable a man to permit such a minor matter as the temporary chairmanship to bring on a serious fight.

"I intend to see Mr. Bryan," said former Governor Vandamm, "and tell him that I think it is unwise to quarrel over the temporary chairmanship."

"After all, it is the platform that is the keynote of the campaign. I am for Bryan for permanent chairman. I believe in supporting the party organization, and think that Judge Parker should be named."

# COLONEL IS MUCH TOO BUSY TO READ

Roosevelt in Bookstore Explains That Books Are for Members of Family.

## GETS NO CHEER FROM CROWD

California Delegates Meantime Tear Down Placards in Hotel.

Chicago, June 23.—The salesmen in McClurg's book shop got the shock of their lives Friday afternoon, when, at a few minutes after 5 o'clock Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied by his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Longworth, all dressed in Alice blue, jumped out of an automobile, burst into the shop, and walking directly to the counter where the latest fiction was being sold, exclaimed in a loud voice:

"Give me some of your latest novels—lots of 'em. What have you got here? Anything worth reading? Ah! that title looks interesting, anyway. I'll take a copy of that."

And as he spoke he picked up a copy of Basil King's "The Street Called Straight."

"That's a society novel; you won't like that, father!" exclaimed Mrs. Longworth, who was close beside the Colonel. "Both the women and one of the men in it behave like perfect fools." But T. R. insisted on buying a copy of it, and when he left the shop, carrying all the other Roosevelt book purchases wrapped up in one large parcel, he carried a copy of it in his hand with the title outward, so that all who ran and rubbed sufficiently might read.

Mrs. Roosevelt's list included "Peculiarities" and "The Girl of the Limb-Porter," both by Miss Gene Porter Smith, while Mrs. Longworth, as her personal choice, selected Rupert Hughes' "Excuse Me" and the Baroness Van Hutton's latest story, "Sharrow."

Meanwhile the crowd in the shop had grown to such dimensions that several of the sales tables came near toppling over. To one of the clerks, with whom he chatted for several moments, Colonel Roosevelt said: "You understand, these novels are not for me. They are for Mrs. Roosevelt and my family. I expect to be much too busy to read novels for a long time."

Meanwhile in the Congress Hotel, where the incidents took place within five minutes of each other, which went far to demonstrate that the crash which attends the downfall of a popular idol is by no means confined to the idol itself. Even while the crowd swarmed and squeezed about Roosevelt, the rather pathetic incidents in the hotel were being carried on.

The long drive through Lincoln Park which the Roosevelt took immediately after their shopping expedition prevented the Colonel from witnessing the other rather pathetic incidents in the hotel. The regular Republican Friday afternoon the delegates to the Peace of Peace had been plastered by the placards of the California delegates announcing in large letters, "Twenty-six solid for Roosevelt." At a few minutes past 5 o'clock two members of the California delegation came out from their headquarters and began to tear the placards down. Not only did they tear them from the walls, but they tore each one into narrow strips.

# SOLEMN MEETING OF PROGRESSIVES

(Continued From First Page.)

emn occasion than this one," he said. "We are beginning on Sunday a great new movement. I believe that we should begin it by asking the guidance of Him for whom we are here."

Dr. W. H. Mixon, of Selma, Ala., a negro clergyman and a Roosevelt delegate, who was excluded from the Republican convention, began to recite the Psalm which begins, "The Lord is my shepherd." The delegates in the same room, with him, arose and repeated with him, in prayer by Dr. Mixon followed. Some one began to sing "America," and in a moment the others were singing.

The meeting was in contrast to the uproarious ones which had been held in the same room, with him, in the convention in session. There was no cheering or handclapping; no cries of "Eat 'em alive, Teddy."

The solemnity of the occasion, which was believed to signalize the birth of a new party, impressed itself upon the gathered delegates.

Governor Johnson, in his opening address, appealed to the delegates to stay in the fight which they had begun. "This is a solemn occasion," he told them, "as it was last night when we elected Theodore Roosevelt. The time for action has come. Let us begin to act rather than to waste our time in talking. Mr. Garfield said it was realized that extreme care must be taken in the organization of the movement."

Each State, he said, must work out its own problem of organization and adapt itself to the laws which govern the selection of candidates for the electoral college.

"It would be idle for us at this time," he continued, "to attempt to suggest even the outline of a method of organization. All we can do now is to avoid serious mistakes and make an appeal which will be heard by all serious-minded men and women throughout the country."

Mr. Garfield made a motion, which was adopted, directing Governor Johnson to appoint the committee of seven. To Governor Johnson's declaration that this act had meant the birth of the party, he added: "I have watched Theodore Roosevelt, who is now in another room in the same building. This means more to that man in this other room than to me or you. And yet during the last week, when we had become irritated and were unable to agree, he has kept his serenity, even when we expressed our feelings in language which was not fit for publication. In the midst of it all he never lost his courage, his fighting spirit. For the love of God—I say this reverently—cannot we have something of this fighting spirit of his?"

Mr. Garfield went on to adjourn the meeting, a Southern delegate arose with the suggestion that the new party should be christened then and there.

Mr. Garfield opposed the idea, saying that this matter and all others be left to the national convention, which is proposed to call within a few weeks. The name "progressive party"

You may not be fortunate enough to be among the thousands of music lovers who are entertained at the great pleasure parks and seaside resorts every day during the summer by Sousa's Band, Pryor's Band, Vessela's Band, Victor Herbert's Orchestra and other famous musical organizations.

But no matter where you live the Victor or Victor-Victrola brings to you the same music played by the same celebrated bands and orchestras. And you can take them with you to your summer home, out on your lawn—anywhere you wish.

The Corley Company

Successors Cable Piano Co. 213 East Broad Street.

was most in favor, but no action was taken.

Senator Dixon was with Colonel Roosevelt much of the day.

Plans Still Indefinite.

Neither Colonel Roosevelt or any of his leaders attempted to give any precise idea of the lines along the organization would be molded. Some of his advisers were opposed to the plan of placing the movement definitely on the basis of a third party on the ground that they would alienate the Republican organization in States in which the supporters of Colonel Roosevelt are in control. A report which was circulated widely had it that a Democrat probably would be named as the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Colonel Roosevelt.

Some of the leaders made no secret of the fact that in their opinion the outcome of the Democratic National Convention will be of high importance to them. Should a Democrat of the conservative type be nominated they believe they will be in a position to attack strongly to progressive Democrats, with the chance of making some headway in the South. It was admitted that much depends upon adopting a plan of action which will make it possible to preserve the strength of the Republican State organizations in the States in which Colonel Roosevelt won at the presidential primaries.

"We are going to work immediately," said Mr. Garfield, "to organize in the various States. Throughout the country there will be candidates for electors for Roosevelt and the other candidate who is to run with him, to be decided upon at the national convention. In some States we will simply endorse the regular Republican candidates for electors, and if elected they will vote for Roosevelt, as there is nothing in the Constitution to forbid such action. In other States, it is necessary to choose independent candidates for electors. There is no question that we will have funds enough to carry us through. In number of States in which Colonel Roosevelt won the presidential primaries our organization is already complete. In the other States we shall form our organizations from the bottom up."

Texas Roosevelt delegates who were refused seats in the Republican National Convention by the credentials committee, issued to-day a statement in which they exhort the leaders of the party to "boycott" and "disfranchise" representatives of trusts, and declare that progressives will not "accept" as their candidate the receiver of stolen goods.

They ask all progressive citizens of Texas, "regardless of party affiliation," to meet in Dallas July 5, to elect delegates to a national convention of the new party. The date of that national convention, it is stated, will be determined at a committee meeting in Chicago later.

# BRYAN STAMPEDE FEAR OF LEADERS

(Continued From First Page.)

this motto with a heavy line drawn through the word "Wilson."

Drifting around the various headquarters were a deponent lot of orators. So complex is the political situation, not only as a result of a multiplicity of Democratic candidates, but also by reason of the Taft and Roosevelt nominations, that they are uncertain as to what to say in nominating speeches this week. They are hoping for the atmosphere to clear.

## No Bolt for Hadley

Jefferson City, Mo., June 23.—Governor Hadley, on his return to-day from the Chicago convention, declared his determination not to join Roosevelt's third party movement.

"I believe, I can render more service to the people as a member of the Republican party than by joining in the formation of a third party," he said. "While I have in no way changed my mind as to the correctness of that for which I have contended, I undertake to say that no political party ever did or ever will exist in which at times men will not use authority unfairly and to accomplish selfish and improper ends."

"In my opinion, the best way to successfully fight such men and methods, and also the best way to fight for correct principles of government, is within the party, rather than by leaving it."

"There were some planks which were omitted from the platform which I should like to have seen adopted, but there will be found, I believe, in the platform nothing that is objectionable to any Republican, and on the whole, it is the most progressive platform we have ever presented to the American people."

# MANY PRECEDENTS BROKEN BY TAFT

Roosevelt's Great Record Eclipsed by That of President Chief Executive.

Washington, June 23.—Somebody once said Colonel Roosevelt was the greatest little precedent buster that ever presided at the White House. It didn't look like Roosevelt had left a single precedent, measurably little precedent unshattered when William Howard Taft moved into the White House. Remains of the dead and dying precedents littered the lawn, or were decently packed away in the cellar with a miscellaneous collection of 533 big snakes, which adoring friends had forward the unprecedented predecessor.

Hurriedly moving over to the executive offices, with a copy of the Constitution under his arm, Taft started right in on March 4, 1909, for a little precedent, just behind himself. During the next three years Taft has juggled over more precedents than Theodore Roosevelt ever dreamed of doing. As a matter of fact, before he made that trip to the executive office (with the Constitution under his arm) he had already scored one.

Nobody ever heard of a President's wife riding down Pennsylvania Avenue with her husband following the inauguration. It wasn't customary. But Taft saw that it was done. He always admitted that it hadn't been for Mrs. Taft he would have accepted Colonel Roosevelt's opportunity to place him on the Supreme Bench, and never entered the presidential race. So he wanted Mrs. Taft to enjoy his inauguration.

Just as he was getting acquainted with the job, Taft discovered that T. R. had made it a precedent that a Chief Executive should write long messages to Congress. Several thousand words was about right.

But Taft's first message, convening an extra session of Congress, was a very little less words. Credible witnesses assert that Secretary Latta, his arms all a-sway with the help of pensive communications under the old regime, almost fainted when told that a single sheet of paper was a "message."

Well, Taft kept that precedent busting stunt up. He attended private dinners at the home of friends in Washington—something "strictly confidential" never permitted before. He made General Leonard Wood, a doctor and not a West Pointer, head of the army, and when Congress tried to throw Wood out of his job the President vetoed the entire army appropriation bill. He secured reforms at the state receptions. He discarded White House carriages, and persuaded Congress to appropriate for automobiles. He appointed two Democrats to the Supreme Bench, making one of them Chief Justice. He started the "no luncheon" fad.

He added a cow to the landscape features of his back yard. He put an economy commission to work. He got Congress to lay out a fine boulevard on the Potomac, and ordered the Marine Band to play there regularly. He cut out foreign servants at the White House and installed Sons of the United States to induce nationalistic traveling. He made T. R.'s strenuous feats of train hustling look like a frayed imitation.

There are so many other little precedents all dead and gone that it would take the space of one of the Roosevelt messages to chronicle them. And the peculiar part of it is that Taft never did very much precedent smashing before he became President.

He had the "judicial temperament." He came by it naturally. His father was a lawyer, and at one time Secretary of War. The son started a lawyer, after graduating with honors, and at the age of twenty-one, from Yale in '78. He got his first political job in 1881, and has been holding appointive or elective offices ever since.

He was "Roosevelt's candidate" for the presidency. The strenuous one got behind him, helped his campaign, and joined in his election. If Roosevelt had his renown for certain dental characteristics, Taft's smile has become a catch phrase. It is contagious—that smile—begins with an inward chuckle that widens to the third and lowermost presidential chin, and then crops out with a subdued chuckle. A grayish mustache doesn't hide it, either.

One of the precedents Theodore Roosevelt established that was continued at the White House was the physical culture stunt. He had Roosevelt mixed it with the jiu jitsu, artists, wrestlers, prize fighters, and fencers in the White House gym. Taft has an "exercising expert"—Dr. Warner. It is one long, continuous weight 320 pounds. He doesn't look like it, because he is large all over. He doesn't smoke and never touches even the lightest kind of wine.

The physical culture stunt has kept Taft in perfect physical trim. Except for indigestion, he hasn't had a sick day throughout his administration. Stout as he is, he likes to hustle over the golf links, and plays a hefty game. The President likes theatres. On an average he has attended at least one performance a week throughout his term. He delights in automobile driving and is so used to it that he can sit comfortably sitting upright in the tonneau on his long trips.

There never was a man in public life who stuck to those he believed in more than Taft. Witness Bullington. He is even-tempered and ordinarily unspoken, but on occasion he can make things hot. He carries the judicial attitude always. He never permits himself to hurry. He takes his time, and he is slow to make a decision. He gets the views of all his outsideers, reads up on it and then announces himself.

Nobody will ever know how much the personal side of the presidential issue has hurt Taft. He couldn't be made to think that Roosevelt would come out against him in the early convention months. He said he "had been hit below the belt" by Roosevelt, and that is the way he feels about the break with him who was his closest friend.

## LION MANGLES HIS TRAINER.

Beast That Already Has Killed Four Men Nearly Gets Another.

Chicago, Ill., June 23.—An enraged lion in an amusement park here to-day attacked and injured John Hoffman, a trainer, his right shoulder, side and leg and both his arms being fearfully mangled before the beast could be forced off.

The lion is said to have killed four attendants in ten years.

# YOU ARE INVITED TO-DAY

to attend the opening of our remodeled store at Broad and Seventh.

Everybody's coming. We'll be looking for you.

## MUSIC

between the hours of 5 to 7 and 8 to 10 P. M., at which time each visitor will receive a souvenir.

# GRANT DRUG CO.

Richmond's only "all night" drug store

# VIRGINIANS SUPPORT OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

(Continued From First Page.)

Martin are of tremendous significance, for he does not talk for the sake of hearing his voice.

Others of the Virginia delegation at Chicago, where, with much vexed heart and tear-dimmed eyes, the Colonel stood at Armageddon and battled for himself. True, he said he fought for the Lord, but doubtless he thought of a synonym permissible.

Senator Swann, who probably will be chairman of the Virginia delegation, thinks if the Democratic nominee is too radical he will split the conservative vote with Taft; if a reactionary, he will drive many of the progressives away from the party. He would have a man of moderate views, a progressive with conservative tendencies, as it were.

Speaker Byrd, H. M. Smith, Jr., of Richmond, and Allen D. Jones, of Newport News, the advance guard of the Virginia Wilson people here, will not admit that two-thirds of the delegation can be secured to vote for the unit rule, claiming that some of the anti-Wilson people will not stand for an effort to throttle the minority. They will join the Virginia Wilson rally in Washington to-morrow as guests of Harry St. George Tucker.

An appointment as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the convention has been secured by National Committeeman J. Taylor Elyson for Jacob N. Brennaman, secretary of the Virginia State Democratic committee.

Flood to Second Nomination. Representative Henry Delaware Flood, of the Tenth Virginia District, will second the nomination of Representative Underwood, his personal friend. No one has thought of presenting the name of Senator Martin in connection with the nomination, not would he permit it.

A pamphlet just completed by W. L. Royall, of Richmond, on the subject of antitrust legislation will be presented to the committee on resolutions by H. M. Smith, Jr. It contains a remedy for the situation as Mr. Royall sees it.

Former Lieutenant-Governor Edward

row.

## TENTATIVE DRAFT OF PARTY PLATFORM

Baltimore, Md., June 23.—The tariff will be the paramount plank in the platform which the Democratic National Convention will adopt. There were informal conferences among the leaders to-day, and while the platform was not whipped into shape for full consideration, a number of ideas

were considered. The following is a summary of the main features which the progressives will suggest and which the conservative leaders may accept.

Tariff—Reaffirmation of the declaration that the tariff should be gradually reduced to a revenue basis, along the lines of the Denver platform. Material reductions in the duties on the necessities of life, especially upon such articles as sugar, and American manufacturers as are abroad more cheaply than at home, and gradual reductions in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Currency—A declaration emphatically opposing the central bank provision of the so-called Aldrich amendment to the National Money Commission plan, but not opposing certain features of that plan.

Trusts—Declaration that Congress should enact such supplementary or amendatory legislation as will make the so-called Sherman antitrust law more effective. Insistence upon the vigorous enforcement of the law upon the big and small offender alike.

Money Trust—Indorsement of the action of the National House of Representatives in ordering upon a thorough investigation of the money trust and in passing the Pujo bill to give greater investigatory powers over national banks. Insistence upon the enactment of the Pujo bill at this session of Congress.

Direct Elections—Indorsement of the action of Congress in passing a joint resolution providing for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

Indorsement of the anti-injunction bill passed by the House of Representatives.

Jury Trial—Declaration for legislation to provide for jury trial in all cases where there is a direct contempt of court.

NIGHT TRAIN RUNS ITSELF. Engineer Felled by Rock and Fireman Doesn't Know It. Louisville, Ky., June 23.—Speeding through the darkness at twenty miles an hour with the rear lights of the first section in view, Fireman C. A. Leatherman, of the Illinois Central Railroad, turned in his seat last night to see why his engineer, Louis Bullock, didn't slow for Big Clay, and discovered the engineer huddled on the floor of the cab with a smear of blood on his face.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. June 24, 1912. Sun sets.... 4:51 Morning.... 12:22 Sun rises.... 7:33 Evening.... 1:01

# Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA